

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A4209

principles to be followed by the National Park Service in the management of the three categories of areas which have been placed in the national park system by the Congress during the almost 100 years since the beginning of the national park movement with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872. In addition, the Secretary has set forth six long-range objectives to guide the management of the national park system.

The National Park Service was established by the Congress on August 25, 1916. In a letter of May 13, 1918, the then Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, outlined the management principles to guide the new Service in its management of the national parks and national monuments then included within the national park system. Every succeeding Secretary has reaffirmed three principles, and Secretary Udall, in his memorandum, has reaffirmed them in the management of the natural areas of the system. However, during the intervening years, the Congress has expanded the national park system to include areas of historical significance, as well as areas having national recreational significance. Secretary Udall's memorandum develops additional management principles for these new categories of areas.

Without doubt Secretary Udall's memorandum is the most significant pronouncement by any Secretary in recent times concerning the management of our national park system. I take great pleasure in commending him for the fine statement he has issued. It should go a long way in answering questions concerns the types of areas included within the national park system, as well as clarifying the management policies of the National Park Service with respect to these categories of areas.

I think this management memorandum demonstrates the confidence that the Secretary of the Interior has in the Director and his top assistants of the National Park Service. As chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks, I am proud to state to this body that I, too, have great confidence in the top management of our national park system headed by George B. Hartzog, Jr.

The text of the memorandum of Secretary Udall follows:

STATEMENT OF STEWART L. UDALL, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

As the golden anniversary of the National Park Service draws near, and we approach the final years of the Mission 66 program, it is appropriate to take stock of the events of the past and to plan for the future. The accomplishments of the past are not only a source of pride; they are also a source of guidance for the future.

The accelerating rate of change in our society today poses a major challenge to the National Park Service and its evolving responsibilities for the management of the national park system. The response to such changes calls for clarity of purpose, increasing knowledge, speedier action and adaptability to changing needs and demands upon our diverse resources.

In recognition of this need, a year ago I approved a comprehensive study of the long-range objectives, organization and management of the National Park Service. Moreover, I was pleased to have had the opportunity

to participate in the conference of challenges at Yosemite National Park, at which this study was discussed by the personnel of the Service.

In looking back at the legislative enactments (summary attached) that have shaped the national park system, it is clear that the Congress has included within the growing system three different categories of areas—natural, historical, and recreational.

Natural areas are the oldest category, reaching back to the establishment of Yellowstone National Park almost a century ago. A little later historical areas began to be authorized, culminating in the broad charter for historical preservation set forth in the Historic Sites Act of 1935. In recent decades, with exploding population and diminishing open space, the urgent need for national recreation areas is receiving new emphasis and attention.

The long-range study has brought into sharp focus the fact that a single, broad-management concept encompassing these three categories of areas within the system is inadequate either for their proper preservation or for realization of their full potential for public use as embodied in the expressions of congressional policy. Each of these categories requires a separate management concept and a separate set of management principles coordinated to form one organic management plan for the entire system.

Following the act of August 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service, the then Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, in a letter of May 13, 1918, to the first Director of the National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, outlined the management principles which were to guide the Service in its management of the areas then included within the system. That letter, sometimes called the Magna Carta of the national parks, is quoted, in part, as follows:

"For the information of the public an outline of the administrative policy to which the new Service will adhere may now be announced. This policy is based on three broad principles: First, that the national parks must be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form for the use of future generations as well as those of our own times; second, that they are set apart for the use, observation, health, and pleasure of the people; and third, that the national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprise in the parks."

The principles enunciated in this letter have been fully supported over the years by my predecessors. They are still applicable for us today, and I reaffirm them.

Consistent with specific congressional enactments, the following principles are approved for your guidance in the management of the three categories of areas now included within the system. Utilizing the results of the new broad program of resource studies, you should proceed promptly to develop such detailed guidelines as may be needed for the operation of each of these categories of areas.

NATURAL AREAS

Resource management

The management and use of natural areas shall be guided by the 1918 directive of Secretary Lane. Additionally, management shall be directed toward maintaining, and where necessary reestablishing, indigenous plant and animal life, in keeping with the March 4, 1963, recommendations of the Advisory Board on Wildlife Management.

In those areas having significant historical resources, management shall be patterned after that of the historical areas category to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the area was established.

Resource use

Provide for all appropriate use and enjoyment by the people, that can be accom-

modated without impairment of the natural values. Park management shall recognize and respect wilderness as a whole environment of living things whose use and enjoyment depend on their continuing interrelationship free of man's spoliation.

Physical developments

They shall be limited to those that are necessary and appropriate, and provided only under carefully controlled safeguards against unregulated and indiscriminate use, so that the least damage to park values will be caused. Location, design, and material, to the highest practicable degree, shall be consistent with the preservation and conservation of the grandeur of the natural environment.

HISTORICAL AREAS

Resource management

Management shall be directed toward maintaining and, where necessary, restoring the historical integrity of structures, sites, and objects significant to the commemoration of illustration of the historical story.

Resource use

Visitor uses shall be those which seek fulfillment in authentic presentations of historic structures, objects, and sites, and the memorialization of historic individuals or events. Visitor use of significant natural resources should be encouraged when such use can be accommodated without detriment to historical values.

Physical developments

Physical developments shall be those necessary for achieving the management and use objectives.

RECREATIONAL AREAS

Resource management

Outdoor recreation shall be recognized as the dominant or primary resource management objective. Natural resources within the area may be utilized and managed for additional purposes where such additional uses are compatible with fulfilling the recreation mission of the area. Scenic, historical, scientific, scarce, or disappearing resources within recreational areas shall be managed compatible with the primary recreation mission of the area.

Resource use

Primary emphasis shall be placed on active participation in outdoor recreation in a pleasing environment.

Physical developments

Physical developments shall promote the realization of the management and use objectives. The scope and type of developments, as well as their design, materials, and construction, should enhance and promote the use and enjoyment of the recreational resources of the area.

LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVES

While the establishment of management principles to guide the operation of the three categories of areas within the system is vital, I believe it is of equal consequence that we now identify the long-range objectives of the National Park Service. The objectives developed by the Service have been recommended to me by my Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. I am approving these objectives, as follows:

1. To provide for the highest quality of use and enjoyment of the national park system by increased millions of visitors in years to come.
2. To conserve and manage for their highest purpose the natural, historical, and recreational resources of the national park system.
3. To develop the national park system through inclusion of additional areas of scenic, scientific, historical, and recreational value to the Nation.

4. To participate actively with organizations of this and other nations in conserving, improving, and renewing the total environment.

5. To communicate the cultural, inspirational, and recreational significance of the American heritage as represented in the national park system.

6. To increase the effectiveness of the National Park Service as a "people serving" organization dedicated to park conservation, historical preservation, and outdoor recreation.

You should develop such goals and procedures as may be necessary to implement these objectives.

In the development of these goals and procedures, I think, it is important to emphasize that effective management of the national park system will not be achieved by programs that look only within the parks without respect to the pressures, the influences, and the needs beyond park boundaries. The report of my Advisory Board on Wildlife Management emphasizes this observation.

The concern of the National Park Service is the wilderness, the wildlife, the history, the recreational opportunities, etc., within the areas of the system and the appropriate uses of these resources. The responsibilities of the Service, however, cannot be achieved solely within the boundaries of the areas it administers.

The Service has an equal obligation to stand as a vital, vigorous, effective force in the cause of preserving the total environment of our Nation. The concept of the total environment includes not only the land, but also the water and the air, the past as well as the present, the useful as well as the beautiful, the wonders of man as well as the wonders of nature, the urban environment as well as the natural landscape. I am pleased that among its contributions, the Service is identifying national historic and natural history landmarks throughout the country and is cooperating in the Historic American Buildings Survey.

It is obvious that the staggering demand for outdoor recreation projected for this country will eventually inundate public park areas unless public and private agencies and individuals join in common effort. National park administrators must seek methods to achieve close cooperation with all land-managing agencies, considering broad regional needs, if lands for public outdoor recreation sufficient to the future needs of the Nation are to be provided.

The national parklands have a major role in providing superlative opportunities for outdoor recreation, but they have other "people serving" values. They can provide an experience in conservation education for the young people of the country, they can enrich our literary and artistic consciousness, they can help create social values, contribute to our civic consciousness, remind us of our debt to the land of our fathers.

Preserving the scenic and scientific grandeur of the Nation, presenting its history, providing healthful outdoor recreation for the enjoyment of our people, working with others to provide the best possible relationships of human beings to their total environment; this is the theme which binds together the management principles and objectives of the National Park Service—this, for the National Park Service, is the road to the future.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE LANDMARKS AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The act of March 1, 1872, establishing Yellowstone National Park, the first of its kind, in which the Congress laid down a new public land policy; namely, that portions of the public lands were to be " . . . reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States and dedicated and set apart as a public park or

pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. . . . That . . . the Secretary of the Interior . . . shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition."

The national park concept decreed in this and subsequent national park acts is concerned with the "retention in their natural condition" of natural features and scenic resources.

In the years after 1900, vandalism and indiscriminate looting of prehistoric Indian sites in the Southwest resulted in the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906. This act extended the earlier public land policy relating to natural parks to provide authority for the President, by proclamation, to set aside as national monuments " . . . historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States."

By the act of August 25, 1916, the Congress established the National Park Service and assigned to it for administration all of the national parks and most of the national monuments theretofore established. In the 1916 act the Congress also established a broad framework of policy for the administration of these areas; namely:

"The Service . . . shall promote and regulate the use of . . . national parks [and] monuments . . . by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks [and] monuments . . . which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The act of February 21, 1925, provided for "securing of lands in the Southern Appalachian Mountains and Mammoth Cave Regions of Kentucky for perpetual preservation as national parks." This act led to the authorization by the Congress in 1926 of Great Smoky Mountains, Mammoth Cave and Shenandoah National Parks, supplementing Acadia, the first national park in the East. All of these parks involved the acquisition of lands in private ownership. The acquisition of such lands, however, was to be accomplished through donations. These actions were significant in that prior thereto the national parks and monuments had been set aside from the public lands.

The act of March 3, 1933, providing for reorganization within the executive branch of the Government, resulted in an Executive order that transferred to the Department of the Interior for administration by the National Park Service the national memorials and parks of the Nation's Capital, national monuments, historical and military parks administered by other Federal agencies.

The Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, established: " . . . a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States."

The act also directed the Secretary of the Interior to carry out wide-ranging programs in the field of history and placed with the Secretary responsibility for national leadership in the field of historic preservation. Another provision of the act, which has had strong influence upon the development of the national park system, was the establishment of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments.

The Park, Parkway and Recreation Area Study Act of June 23, 1936, authorized among other things, studies looking toward the development of the national park system in-

cluding areas having primary recreational significance.

The act of June 30, 1936, provided for the administration and maintenance of the Blue Ridge Parkway by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service, thus introducing the rural parkway concept into the system.

The act of August 17, 1937, establishing Cape Hatteras National Seashore, marked the first national seashore to be established.

The act of August 7, 1946, provides authority to the National Park Service for administration of recreation on areas under jurisdiction of other agencies of the Government. The significance of this authority is reflected in cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Reclamation and others for the administration of such areas as Lake Mead, Glen Canyon, and similar national recreation areas.

The authorization of Cape Cod National Seashore by act of August 7, 1961, marked a new concept in the development of the national park system; namely, the use of appropriated funds at the outset to purchase a large natural area in its entirety for public enjoyment as a park. Prior to this enactment, areas, for the most part, were established either by setting aside portions of the public lands or from lands donated to the Federal Government initially by public or private interests.

On January 31, 1962, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, established pursuant to an act of June 28, 1958, submitted its report to the President of the United States. The report contained far-reaching recommendations affecting the future of outdoor recreation.

Many of the recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission are now bearing fruit and their implementation has affected the national park system. For example, Policy Circular No. 1 of the President's Recreation Advisory Council not only defines national recreation areas but also establishes broad guidelines regarding their management. Other pronouncements of the Council may be expected to have a continuing impact upon the national recreation areas of the national park system.

On April 2, 1962, the Secretary of the Interior established the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and assigned to it the nationwide recreation planning and related functions of the Secretary then being performed by the National Park Service, under the authority of the Park, Parkway, and Recreation Area Study Act of 1936.

The act of May 23, 1963, charged the Secretary with the responsibility "to promote the coordination and development of effective programs relating to outdoor recreation." The act states: "That the Congress finds and declares it to be desirable that all American people of present and future generations be assured adequate outdoor recreation resources, and that it is desirable for all levels of government and private interests to take prompt and coordinated action to the extent practicable without diminishing or affecting their respective powers and functions to conserve, develop, and utilize such resources for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people."

Vietnam Policy?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1964

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the

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following newsletter dated August 10, 1964:

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT L. LEGGETT REPORTS
FROM WASHINGTON
AN ELECTION ON ISSUES I

Shortly the Democratic Party will meet in Washington for purposes of drafting a national platform for foreign and domestic matters which will potentially round out and frame the issues for battle next November.

American foreign policy obviously will be rather substantially drawn into question both generally and with respect to particular foreign countries. The North Vietnamese, reasonably contained for 15 years, now have apparently undertaken aggressive naval action against the United States. As a result of bipartisan congressional support this force was met by the air arm of the U.S. Navy and was throttled.

BIPARTISANSHIP AT ITS BEST

I am sure most Americans are proud of their country when bipartisan international efforts evolve from bitter domestic political debate. It would be tragic were the bipartisan foreign policy effective since the onset of World War II terminated next November.

American efforts of containment of communism in Vietnam were commenced over 15 years ago in southeast Asia. Some have said the United States has no policy in this area. Far be this from truth. Walt Lippmann stated the position in a national publication last week: "Present American policy is to exist peacefully with the Communist states while we contain their expansion and work slowly and warily for accommodations which will ease the tension."

The present nominee of a national party as opposed to this policy does not favor co-existence and apparently if elected would take active steps to break up the Soviet

Communist state alliance and the Soviet Union itself.

A POLICY FOR ALL AMERICANS?

He states in his "Conscience of a Conservative":

"Our strategy must be primarily offensive in nature * * * we must always try to engage the enemy at times and places, and with weapons, of our own choosing * * * we should withdraw diplomatic recognition from all Communist governments including that of the Soviet Union. We must, ourselves, be prepared to undertake military operations against vulnerable Communist regimes."

Respecting Vietnam he recommends as follows:

"In Vietnam, there is no longer a guerrilla war but a battalion size conflict. The United States is faced with another South Korea. Defeat would mean the loss of the whole of southeast Asia.—Speech, Clear Lake, Calif., March 18, 1964."

"Vietnam has been soaked with American blood while being sacrificed to this administration's indecision. And much of the blame can be placed squarely in the laps of those twin commanders of chaos: Lyndon B. Johnson and Robert S. McNamara.—Speech, Omaha, Nebr., May 11, 1964."

"The United States can and should end the fighting in Vietnam by taking strong, affirmative action.—National television address, May 13, 1964."

These comments raise the question of exactly how disastrous is our current course of conduct and morally should we stimulate another Korean conflict. I think it is interesting to compare American casualties in the blood soaked Vietnam encounter and other American wars.

American deaths, in battle and otherwise, as recorded by the Department of Defense are as follows:

War	Total deaths	Army	Navy	Marine	Air Force
Revolutionary War (1775-83)	4,435	4,044	342	49	-----
War of 1812 (1812-15)	2,200	1,950	265	45	-----
Mexican War (1846-48)	1,733	13,271	1	11	-----
Civil War (1861-65)	498,332	359,628	4,523	560	-----
Spanish-American War (1898)	2,446	2,430	10	6	-----
World War I (Apr. 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918)	116,516	106,378	7,287	2,851	-----
World War II (Dec. 31, 1946)	405,399	318,274	62,614	24,511	-----
Korean War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953)	54,247	27,133	4,501	5,628	7,084

The effect simply stated of the Korean war was that the status quo was maintained with casualties 50 percent of World War I and 12 percent of World War II. To date American policy in Vietnam has cost us 175 lives in about as many months and again the status quo has been maintained. While certainly we can't be complacent in the face of Communist aggression, neither should we be panicked because of the current loss of blood. The point is that if another 54,000 American boys are to be sacrificed, our leaders should tell what the probable gains will be such that the trade might be weighed.

Perspective also should require that we keep in mind that in the same 15-year period in which we have been involved in the Vietnam encounter, we have lost domestically in the United States more than 1½ million Americans, due to accidental causes.

The A B C's of a Christian American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ALBERT THOMAS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1964

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted, I offer the following

poem written by my friend, Mrs. Gladys Naul, of Houston, Tex., to be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This poem expresses the thoughts and sentiments of thousands of people and Mrs. Naul is to be commended for writing it.

THE A B C'S OF A CHRISTIAN AMERICAN

A is for America, my country 'tis of thee;
B is for the brave ones, who died for you and me.
C is for our Constitution, the guardian of our rights;
D is for the deeds of brave men, which raised us to great heights.
E is for the evil ones, who seek to make us slaves;
F is for our Founding Fathers, now sleeping in their graves.
G is for Almighty God, Who watches from above;
H is for our heritage, which we so dearly love.
I is for our independence, won at a price so dear;
J is for the judgment all traitors come to fear.
K is for the King of Kings, Who guides us in His light;
L is for the love we feel for all things good and right.
M is for the Mighty One, who loves both great and small;

N is for our Nation, which stands so brave and tall.

O is for Old Glory, long may her banner wave;

P is for our many prayers for God our land to save.

Q is for the questions we all must ask today;

R is for our Republic—let's keep it that way.

S is for our sovereignty, which never must be lost;

T is for the precious truth—preserve it at all cost.

U is for the unity of men who would be free;

V is for the victory we all shall live to see.

W is for the Watchman, who stands on guard tonight;

X is for the unknown quantity we face in this great fight.

Y is for the young ones, who must protect our land;

Z is for the zero hour, if we fail to take a stand.

Herbert Hoover

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1964

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, former President Herbert Hoover, on the eve of this his 90th birthday, issued a magnificent statement. It is truly a great classic.

Mr. Hoover's statement, as carried by the Associated Press, follows:

Our American form of civilization has been deluged with rising criticism, from both home and abroad. Altogether, the critics say, we seem to be in a very, very bad way, and engaged in our decline and fall.

Criticism is no doubt good for the soul but we must beware that it does not upset our confidence in ourselves. So perhaps the time has come for Americans to take stock and to think something good about themselves.

We could point to our constantly improving physical health and lengthening of span of life.

In the Government field, we could suggest that our supposedly "decadent" people still rely upon the miracle of the ballot and the legislative hall to settle difference of view and not upon a secret police.

CULTURALLY, MORALLY

In the cultural field, we could point out that we have more young people in high schools and institutions of higher learning, more musical and literacy organizations, greater distribution of the printed and spoken word than any other country.

On the moral and spiritual side, we could suggest that we alone, of all nations, fought for free men in two world wars and asked no indemnities, no acquisitions of territory, no domination over other peoples. We could point to a spirit of Christian compassion such as the world has never seen, and prove it by the tons of food and clothing and billions of dollars we have provided as gifts in saving hundreds of millions of people overseas from famine, and many governments from collapse.

Deeply as I feel the lag in certain areas which denies equal chance to our Negro population, I cannot refrain from saying that our 19 million Negroes probably own more automobiles than all the 220 million Russians and the 200 million African Negroes put together.

We have an alarming amount of crime and youth delinquency. The fault, however, has been largely in the failure of our law enforcement after the police have made the arrest.

August 10

Hope lies in the continuing expansion of such organizations as the Boys' Clubs of America that take underprivileged boys off the streets during their formative years and help them to build sound minds and sound bodies and, most important of all, sound characters.

UNCOVERS KEY

We could point out that our American system has achieved the greatest productivity, the highest standard of living of any nation on earth. True, we have large natural resources—but other nations also have such resources. What, then, has brought us such abundance?

I have enjoyed a varied life and wide opportunities to discover the key. I have seen America in contrast with many nations and races. My profession took me into many foreign lands under many kinds of government. I have worked with their great spiritual leaders and their great statesmen. I have seen freedom die and slavery arise. I have worked in governments of free men, of tyrannies, of Socialists, and of Communists.

I have searched in these travels—and sought to learn from books and from the leaders of other nations—what it is that has given America this superabundance. What is the key to it?

The key, I am convinced, is that among us there is greater freedom for the individual man and woman than in any other great nation. In the Constitution and in the bill of rights are enumerated the specific freedoms. Then there are a dozen other freedoms which are not a matter of specific law—such as freedom to choose our own callings, freedom to quit a job and seek another, freedom to buy or not to buy, freedom for each man to venture and to protect his success, always subject to the rights of his neighbors. In short, we have freedom of choice. And the product of our freedom is the stimulation of our energies, initiative, ingenuity and creative faculties.

Freedom is the open window through which pours the sunlight of the human spirit and of human dignity. With the preservation of these moral and spiritual qualities, and with God's grace, will come further greatness for our country.

New Hampshire Leads Nation in Voter Participation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1964

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, last spring, when New Hampshire had its "first in the Nation primary," some political commentators found occasion to scoff at New Hampshire voters and discounted the importance of our primary. What many of these commentators did not realize is that New Hampshire voters are not only perceptive, they are diligent. In the current issue of the U.S. News & World Report, I note with great pride that New Hampshire had the Nation's highest percentage of voters participating in the 1960 elections, 80.7 percent. This large percentage puts to shame the voters of many States in the Union whose Representatives I sometimes hear in this House pontificating about good government and the will of the people.

Mr. Speaker, now, as never before, this country needs to have all of its citizens

participate in elections. The issues must be thoughtfully discussed and deliberated and, then, on election day, the greatest jury in the world, the American voters, must go to the polls and vote. When they do this next November, I hope that more States will follow the lead set by the diligent voters of the great State of New Hampshire, the Granite State, where thoughtful and concerned citizens take their civic duties seriously.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I ask leave to place the voting statistics referred to in the article from the U.S. News & World Report in the Record. Let New Hampshire's percentage of voter participation, the highest in the Nation, lead the way.

State by State—The voters and nonvoters in 1960

	SOUTH		
	Of the voting-age population—		
	People voting	People not voting	Percent voting
Alabama.....	570,000	1,255,000	31.2
Arkansas.....	429,000	600,000	41.7
Florida.....	1,544,000	1,555,000	49.8
Georgia.....	733,000	1,609,000	31.3
Louisiana.....	804,000	962,000	45.6
Mississippi.....	234,000	865,000	25.6
North Carolina.....	1,369,000	1,182,000	54.3
South Carolina.....	387,000	840,000	31.5
Tennessee.....	1,052,000	1,027,000	50.6
Texas.....	2,312,000	3,017,000	43.4
Virginia.....	771,000	1,473,000	34.4

EAST			
Connecticut.....	1,223,000	367,000	76.9
Delaware.....	197,000	67,000	74.6
Maine.....	422,000	182,000	73.6
Massachusetts.....	2,469,000	781,000	76.4
New Hampshire.....	266,000	71,000	80.7
New Jersey.....	2,773,000	1,054,000	72.5
New York.....	7,291,000	3,497,000	67.6
Pennsylvania.....	5,007,000	2,068,000	70.5
Rhode Island.....	406,000	127,000	76.2
Vermont.....	167,000	63,000	72.6

MOUNTAIN			
Arizona.....	398,000	282,000	58.5
Colorado.....	736,000	271,000	73.1
Idaho.....	300,000	72,000	80.6
Montana.....	278,000	109,000	71.8
Nevada.....	107,000	67,000	61.6
New Mexico.....	311,000	180,000	63.3
Utah.....	875,000	94,000	80.0
Wyoming.....	141,000	45,000	75.8

BORDER			
Kentucky.....	1,124,000	752,000	69.9
Maryland.....	1,055,000	764,000	68.0
Missouri.....	1,934,000	717,000	73.0
Oklahoma.....	903,000	496,000	64.5
West Virginia.....	838,000	247,000	77.2

MIDWEST			
Illinois.....	4,757,000	1,487,000	76.2
Indiana.....	2,135,000	649,000	78.7
Iowa.....	1,274,000	395,000	78.3
Kansas.....	929,000	386,000	70.6
Michigan.....	3,318,000	1,201,000	73.4
Minnesota.....	1,542,000	461,000	77.0
Nebraska.....	613,000	244,000	71.5
North Dakota.....	278,000	72,000	79.4
Ohio.....	4,162,000	1,671,000	71.4
South Dakota.....	306,000	82,000	78.9
Wisconsin.....	1,729,000	644,000	72.9

PACIFIC			
California.....	6,507,000	2,712,000	70.6
Oregon.....	776,000	313,000	71.3
Washington.....	1,242,000	461,000	72.9
Alaska.....	61,000	22,000	73.5
Hawaii.....	185,000	136,000	67.6

NOTE.—All figures are for the presidential election of 1960.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

MATS Wing Flies 500,000 Accident-Free Hours

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1964

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I feel the following release from the Air Force News Service relates a noteworthy feat, which will be of interest to the Members of the House and the Senate. The flying of 500,000 hours without accident by the 1502d Air Transport Wing of the U.S. Air Force's Military Air Transport Service—MATS—Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, is, as far as I know, without precedent anywhere in the aviation world. I am certain it is a "first" in our Air Force.

All members of the wing and their commander, Col. Herman Rumsey, are to be congratulated for this safety record which was achieved over an 8-year period.

The release follows:

MATS WING FLIES 500,000 ACCIDENT-FREE HOURS

HICKAM AFB, HAWAII.—The 1502d Air Transport Wing of the U.S. Air Force's Military Air Transport Service (MATS) made history here (July 23) when it logged its 500,000th hour of accident-free flying.

The safety record is unsurpassed in the annals of military aviation.

The wing, commanded by Col. Herman Rumsey, is equipped with Douglas C-118 Liftmaster and C-124 Globemaster aircraft. Five hundred thousand hours is equivalent to more than 57 years. At normal cruising speed, a C-124 would circle the globe 4,800 times in an equivalent period of flying time.

The wing's outstanding record helped MATS win the top Air Force safety award—the Daedalian Flying Safety Trophy—for the fourth time in 1963. MATS recorded only 0.83 accidents per 100,000 flying hours in 1963, its best record.

From Norton AFB, Calif., the Director of Aerospace Safety, Brig. Gen. Jay T. Robbins, congratulated the personnel of the 1502d on passing the 500,000-hour milestone.

"This accomplishment," he wrote, "stands as a challenge to all other units in the Air Force and underscores the conviction that accidents are preventable by skilled and dedicated airmen."

The 1502d Air Transport Wing flies about 1,200 hours a month into southeast Asia.

The last accident recorded by the wing occurred in June 1956.

The 1502d has a history of accomplishments. It won the top Air Force award for aircraft maintenance for 1963—the Daedalian Maintenance Trophy. In 1960 the wing was awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for exceptional service in providing passenger transportation, aeromedical evacuation, maintenance service and terminal facilities throughout the Pacific area.

Colonel Rumsey took over command of the wing earlier this year from Col. Louis G. Griffin, who served as commander from April 1962, and as vice commander 7 months previous to that.

Col. David E. Daniel, now commanding MATS' 1607th Air Transport Wing at Dover AFB, Del., preceded Colonel Griffin.

The 1502d's support units serve about 1,400 transient transport aircraft a month. The MATS terminal operated by the wing handles more than 450,000 passengers and about